

**Assembly Bill No. 2264**

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Passed the Assembly August 20, 2010

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*Chief Clerk of the Assembly*

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Passed the Senate August 18, 2010

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*Secretary of the Senate*

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This bill was received by the Governor this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 2010, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock \_\_\_\_M.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Private Secretary of the Governor*

## CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

An act to add Section 1463.011 to the Penal Code, relating to debt collection.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2264, De León. Debt collection: homeless youth.

Existing law requires the Judicial Council to adopt guidelines for a comprehensive program concerning the collection of moneys owed for fees, fines, forfeitures, penalties, and assessments imposed by court order.

This bill would prohibit a court from garnishing wages or levying a bank account for the enforcement and collection of fees, fines, forfeitures, or penalties imposed by a court against a person under 25 years of age who has an outstanding unpaid citation for truancy, loitering, curfew violations, or illegal lodging if the court obtains information that the person is homeless or has no permanent address. This bill would authorize a court to use these collection procedures when that person is 26 years of age or older. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) There are approximately 1.6 million homeless youths nationwide, according to the United States Department of Justice.

(b) Homeless youths become homeless because they flee dangerous homes, are barred from home by their parents, or are former foster children forced to live on their own at 18 years of age.

(c) Homeless youths are routinely ticketed for offenses that are the inevitable symptoms of homelessness. These offenses include truancy, loitering, curfew violations, and illegal lodging.

(d) The California Research Bureau has documented that if a homeless youth fails to show up to contest or pay a ticket, that homeless youth's wages or bank accounts may be garnished.

(e) Garnishment of the wages and savings of a homeless youth makes it far more difficult for homeless youths to rent their own apartments and end their homelessness by their own willpower and initiative.

(f) Moreover, because taking money from homeless youths makes it more, and not less, likely that they will continue to be homeless, these practices actually encourage the commission of offenses the laws are meant to dissuade, including illegal lodging and loitering.

(g) It is therefore in the best interest of the state to discourage wage and bank account garnishment practices that make it more difficult for youths who are homeless by the hand of adults to obtain housing through their own hard work without exculpating them from the offenses they commit.

SEC. 2. Section 1463.011 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1463.011. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a court, during the course of its routine process to collect fees, fines, forfeitures, or other penalties imposed by a court due to a citation issued for the violation of a state or local law, obtains information indicating that a person under 25 years of age, who has an outstanding unpaid citation for truancy, loitering, curfew violations, or illegal lodging, is homeless or has no permanent address, the court shall not garnish the wages or levy against bank accounts of that person until that person is older than 25 years of age, as that age is recorded by that person's credit report or other document already in the possession of, or previously provided to, the court.

(b) For purposes of this section a person is considered to be "homeless" or as having "no permanent address" if that person does not have a fixed, regular, adequate nighttime residence, or if that person resides in any of the following:

(1) The home of a person who is not his or her parent or legal guardian.

(2) A motel, hotel, or campground.

(3) An emergency transitional shelter or hospital.

(4) A public or private place that is not designed or ordinarily used for a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including, but not limited to, a park or other public space, an abandoned building, an automobile or other vehicle, or a bus or train station.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a court from engaging in any other lawful debt collection activities.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a court to perform any further investigation or financial screening into any matter beyond the scope of its regular duties.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Judicial Council from altering any best practices or recommendations for collection programs pursuant to Section 1463.010.







Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 2010

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*Governor*